THE PROSPECT OF TO-DAY. nes of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 3, 1866. To save this soil to Freedom, I take it, is the objest of the great uphenval of the North. To this men are needed here, and enough of them to precimpt the soil. Permanent men are needed; bemeral men had better stay away. The most of these who came in bave already departed. Thirtyfive men present themselves to me, asking for a lit-He assistance in order to go upon claims: the very theng peeded at this crisis. These men are here; they must be either supported outright, or helped to support themselves. I judge the latter the true pelicy. I am examining into their characters, and if satisfactory, shall vote to aid them. By Monday next I hope to see them on their way south, some afteen or twenty miles below.

Things look more cheering to me here than they did at home; I find more ability to weather the storm than I had anticipated. The proportion of unmitigated distress is not so great as I had supposed. There is enough though, and sufficiently heart-rending. But I thank God the extreme distributions of the supposed.

trees is not so universal as I had thought.

The 35 above alluded to are part of the militia recently disbauded. Poor fellows! after all the serrice they have rendered; after the sacrifices all of them have made; after their personal perils and deprivations, it seemed to them very hard to apply
to the Relief Fund sent by the North and be bluffed
off in a rude and unfeeling manner. You can judge
of their feelings from the following testimony of one

"I was one of the militia under Col. Harvey. men are badly off. We have been in all the battles aloes the middle of August. Some of us, who needed help, applied to the Committee for relief, an I got none. help, applied to the Committee for relief, and got none. The manner of treating people who applied was unsivit; so much so that no one who could avoid it was willing to apply. There was a great feeling against the Committee Rooms, and if a change had not taken place it would have been broken into. I have been present in the camp where one hundred men discussed measures and passed resolutions against the Committee. Things were about time, when Col. Haven met the Things were about ripe, when Col. Harvey got them quiet by telling them that things now were going to go right, as the National Committee had sent on to have an investigation, and to overhaul these buggers !

It is a pretty serious business to bring order out of chaos, but we are attempting it. We are investigating all complaints, and striving, while doing ow are not left to stand out of doors in the cold and storms. Their wants are kindly inquired into; they are made to feel that they are not beggars; in hert, they are not insulted.

I have often heard "where there is a will there

ha way;" but until coming here I did not know how much one energetic will could accomplish.

hew much one energetic will could accomplish.

Bead the following:

"I have resided in Kansas two years; came from
New Hampshire; am a Methodist preacher; my claim
is en the Wakerusa; I have a wife and three children.

I started from New Hampshire with \$4.0. I left my
family at Parkville, Mo, while I selected a claim and
built a cabin. This was a poor plen; I would not advice any one else to do it. They charged 75 cents per
meal for every meal of my wife and for every meal of
the children. So, with this and other expenses and
mishass, when I got us all together on the claim I had
easy \$10 in my pocket. But I never yet was in a fix
that I coulan't work myself out of. When I would go
doen of a morning to the spring, I took my gon cash \$10 in my pocket. But I never yet was to a fix that I coulon't work myself out of. When I would go doesn of a morning to the spring, I took my gun upon my shoulder and shot ducks, rabbits, prairie chickens, squirrels, and so on. That Winter we had more meat than we could eat. Without any assistance and without running in debt, I got rails made during Winter, and many things done, partly by swapping labor; a neighbor would do something for me that I wanted, and I would pay him back in some other kind of labor and so I got arong, and the following Spring breke five acres of ground and planted it with corn and other things. I will telt you how, with only \$10 in my pecket, and with no one to help me, I built my cabic. I took six poles and stuck them in the ground, three on each site, leaning them together at the top in pairs, abaped like the letter A. I nailed to these poles crosspices about two feet apart, and then to these nailed three-foot boards, rived out of oak, like shingles. In the inside I run a pole underneath the ridge and a little distance from it, and over this I drew a lining of cotton cloth, extending down to the inside edges of the cabia, thus forming an interior appearance like a tent, while the outside was of wood, and an air space between the two. I live in this cabin yet, and it is pretty comfortable, though I should like a better one. It is not so warm in very cold weather as I should like; but we a better theu some others."

The story of this pioneer fighting preacher is a

. The story of this pioneer fighting preacher is a very interesting and instructive one. It teacher at, with a proper discrimination on our part, and a proper economy on the part of the recipi-ents, the gifts of the North may be made to relieve

ents, the gifts of the North may be made to relieve every case of actual distress in the Territory.

I hope and pray that, if the States do make appropriations, the funds may not be intrasted to any "Kansas men." The genuine ones will not covet the handling of a dollar. They know that to covet dollar is attracted. dollar is attached a curse, and they do not crave so thankless a position; while the "Kansas men," whose palms are itching for such trusts, are not the men to be trusted. As you love the cause, see Out of the mass of personal parrative which

am collecting, I suppose that the wisest of our friends at home, who are giving and collecting funds, may be able to digest the proper mode of relief or assistance for this people. I regret that I must return home and confide this in part to other hands. But I am satisfied that no plan equal to this can be adopted to reach practical conclusions. Let me give you an example. A ment. They had great complaints to make about the distribution of things. I listened; treated them courteously; told them all grievances should be rectified; and then asked for their individual hisbe rectified; and then asked for their individual histories, which I wrote down. The result of this was that they all saw that their cases, with but a single exception, were not such as to require that extensive division of the spoils which they had supposed to be their share. In fact, one of their number confessed that "pretty much all the settlement were as well off as they were, and they could get along without suffering, but then they thought they might as well have their share." might as well have their share!"

might as well have their share!"
With the promise of a moderate supply of flour
for their neighborhood, I think they went away satinfect to leave the bulk for absolute sufferers, and
concurring in the wish that only those should get

the supplies.
You remember our New-York experience last Winter, or was it '54' I forget. Solon will re-member it. Well, Kansas and New-York are more member it. Well, Kansas and New-York are clore alike than some people think. What we want after or in addition to relieving the actual distress of these who try to help themselves, is to apply means judiciously to the stocking of this soil with families well circumstanced at the East, or possessing a heroism like my fighting preacher, as that the helding out of a premium will, with other induce-ments, tempt them to this land of beauty and of

Things transpire daily which convince me that Ceatral America, Cuba and Compromise! And then the poor Northern Donkey will thankfully accept what his master chooses to lay on. Perhaps the angel of the Lord will by and by meet this ass in a tight fix where he cannot turn to either the right hand or the left; he will speak then; not effectually or emphatically till then. Possibly that time has already come. I hope so.

T. H.

AN OVERTURE.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 12, 1856. To-day there has been new cause for speculation and goesip in town. Judge Elmore and some other conservative Pre-Slavery men have been here, and have ben making overtures for peace and union. More the this: in the plenitude and strength of their assumed embassadorial functions, they propose a peace. ful settlement of the whole Kansas difficulty and the vexed Slavery question-to fall back upon the position with which Douglas tickled the care of those he represented and the public generally about the people setting their own local affairs," and to do se fairt) and us good faith moreover. These gentlemen had a conversation with Gov. Robinson. The case was stated, and its merits argued by the respective parties. It was urged that the full in

pelitical, or rather warlike, affairs ought to be embraced to make a peaceable solution of the difficulties. Whatever petty or local treuble might exist, the sour de of threatening war were no longer heard, and while a more amicable state of affairs might be supposed to wrist the moment should not pass while a more amicable state of affairs might be supposed to exist, the moment should not pass without an effort to prevent their recurrence by settling the causes of difficulty. It was urged that, as matters stood with the present Senate and the next House of Representatives—that as the former has Democratic new and the latter unquestionable. next House of Representatives—that as the former was Democratic now and the latter unquestionably would be—there was no hope for the Free-State Constitution framed at Topeks, and therefore the Free-State settlers should unite with the Pro-Slavery men in elections to elect delegates to a convention and vote on a constitution, and that the question of Kansas a Free State or Kansas a Slave State should thus be decided. At first these peacemakers rather preferred that the Free-State men should meet them at the polls, to be opened under the directions of the bogus Legislature, which will the directions of the bogus Legislature, which was soon assemble; subsequently they appeared to be inclined to offer terms less objectionable. A dis-cussion having dragged the chief stumbling-blocks and causes of difficulty to the foreground, it was conceded that the boaus laws ought to be repealed, that any such election must be protected by the united efforts of national, military and conservative residents, and that none should vote save those who had an actual residence in the Territory which had been of three months' duration.

Of course such negotiations were purely inform

al, as they were unauthorized on either part; but sometimes less formal negotiations have eventuated in important results. It was conceded, by those who thus considered the causes of difficulty, that if Congress would pass, and the Executive sanction, a bill having such features, that the people of both parties could unite peacefully in an election. Some arrangements to have the matter brought to the attention of both parties in Congress by the respective parties here was then agreed on.

Let us consider the character of these overtures, and the availability of what they propose. In the first place, the men through whom these propositions for amicable settlement come, are not of the kind who burn towns, murder Free-State men on the highway, or mob ballot-boxes. However be inclined to avail themselves o the advantages which such villainy has given their party and the policy they adopt, they have too much respect for their characters to take a personal band in them. They are, therefore, not the Borhand in them. They are, therefore, not the Bor-der Ruffians; they are conservative Pro-Slavery residents of the Territory. In negotiating with them at all, the first blunder lies in considering them the hitherto hostile party with whom we wish to treat. If Stringfellow, and Atchison, and Bob Kelly, and all the Border Ruffians of Missouri, were te come to us and propose a cessation of hostilities and rascality, if they were to tell us that they were willing to have the bogus laws and officers abolished, and to renounce all the advantage and power that their villainy has gained for the Pro-Slavery cause; and all this in consideration that the Free-State and Pre-Slavery settlers of the Territory should decide the Slavery question at a fair election, what would we think of it? As a miraculous case of awakened conscience it might astonish us, but the idea of their making such a proposition in good faith, as a business transaction to settle the point, is prepos-terous. We might as well expect them to sign a memorial to both Houses of Congress to accept with the Topeka Constitution. The men who desired to negotiate here to-day, have always affected to deplore the violence and fraud of the Border Ruffians. The attempt at a negotiation on their part can only have occurred at the instance of other effuential men who did not like the responsibility of making it themselves; or it may have been at effort to win some share of popularity for them-selves, as individuals, with the Free-State party, in case of the ultimate success of the latter. Who shall, or who can, give us assurance that the Border Ruffans mean to de fairly and act honorably from this time henceforth? Have all the wellplanned attacks on the freedom of Kansas, all the murders, robbery and fraud, been merely a slight effervescence that did not mean anything? Has Border-Ruffianism merely been a joke, and is the mask to be pulled off, and all the fruits of years of Inask to be paned on, and an internation years of the tollful and expensive wickedness to be given up for a smile and a clasp of the hand?

There has been a great anxiety among the Pro-Slavery men to induce the Free-State men to vote

at the bogus elections. By such a recognition of the bogus laws, they would fall irremediably before the Ruffians. No effort will be spared to make the free settlers go in and be slaughtered decently. The aim of these negotiations may be this; but I sus pect that the mainspring lies elsewhere. I do not wish to wrong his Excellency, but there is a Gearyish look about all this.

In this interesting and partially developed programme, there are some slight shortcomings which are likely to upset the whole.

The Border Ruffians are not dead yet. The ruffian oligarchy, by the aid of the National Government, have seized Kansas, they hold it in their grasp, and they are not likely to let the coveted fruit grasp, and they are not likely to at the overest and truth to asbes on their lips. It they see any system adopted that will endanger their success, they will fight it with all their vigor and malignity. They keep on good terms with the Executive just because the Executive of the nation has been fighting for them. In spite of the little dodges and quibbles and small favors, thrown like dust in the eyes of the Free-State settlers, the Pro-Slavery men see and know that all the advantage yet lies with them; and so long as it does, the compact between them and the authorities will be a good one.

REMOVALS-ATTEMPTED ARRESTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 13, 1856. Clark the Indian Agent, and murderer of Barber, has been removed, and by the same source we learn that a bir. Spencer has been appointed United States Marshal for Kansas in place of Donaldson. This acceptance of Donaldson's resignstion, which was merely a gauntlet thrown down to test the issue between him and the Governor, may be considered as sustaining Geary, and a virtual overthrow of the Marshal. Donaldson fells as the tool of a corrupt power always must. Clark's case is not so very clear. Beyond all question, the parties who have hitherto sustained him will claim the credit of his removal. It certainly is a good thing, but if it is to show disapprobation for the violent conduct of the murderer of Barber, it has been semewhat tardy. Clark seems to think that he owes his removal to other causes, for when he received the news he swore heartily about some of the Pro-Slavery men about Lecompton, who, he said, were worse than the the Free-State men, and who had been lying about him.

Recently there have been further arrests or attempted arrests down south, in the direction of Ottawa Creek and the Potawatamie. An effort was made to get several Free-State men to Tecomseh, under the plea of having them for witpesses in the case of Mr. Partridge, whose trial had to be postponed for want of them. As the persons thus called upon had a very natural disinclination to place themselves under the jurisdiction of a partisan Pro-Slavery Court in any capacity, they declined to go, although some of them would have run the risk if they had entertained any hope of being able to do good for Mr. Partridge. The Marshal went round in the same direction to make arreste, but like an unpopular visitor found a good many "not at homes." He succeeded in arresting one man and started off for Tecumseh with him: but that gentleman, after traveling for some distance with the Marshal, concluded that "evil "communication corrupts good manners," and so left the Marshal and made his escape. About the same time he went to arrest Mr. Silas Moore. As the Marchal had no attendant force of dragoons as "militis." Moore told him that "he could not go "with him," and the Marshal had to go off after fulminating dire threats of vengeance. Mr. Partridge had sent down intelligence to his neighbors of

the extreme inhumanity and injustice with which

Free-State priseners were treated, and rec mended that so more of them allow themselv be taken. This determination the citizens of that region have come to, and if the Marshal succeeds in getting force to execute his write, he may look for a fight. At last advices the people thereabouts

were fixing up their guns and getting ready. When the news of the vote in Congress by which Whi field was rejected reached us, there was a salute of therty-two guns fired. The weather is still very wintry and disagreeable, cold, sleety, snowy, and sometimes modified with a rain. Winter has fairly set in. River pavigation is over.

ATTRACTIONS OF KANSAS.

We believe there is not now on the face of the earth a country mainly unoccupied and open to immigration so inviting and rich in resources as Eastern Kansas. That its soil is remarkably fertile, its climate genial, its position central, and its access to markets superior, was already known; but the following letter from an intelligent observer now sojourning therein gives a higher estimate than we had previously cherished of its mineral and other resources. We exhort the young men of our cities and villages who have still their homes to make to form Associations, obtain information by books, letters of inquiry, or otherwise, and prepare to send out pioneers as early as the 1st of February to secure favorable locations in Kansas. Let all who can do so resolve to be on their locations in March if possible, and at all events before the end of April; for every week saved in the Spring will be worth more than a month in Autumn. Ten acres well broken and seeded in May will be a resource for the ensuing year. But let us hear our friend's letter:

"Of the exceeding beauty of Kansas much has been said, and much more might be said with equal justice. It will, perhaps, interest some of your readers more to know a little of what may be considered practical details. Among other it ms of interest I have the following, which I give you as entered in my journal of Kansas history. This information I derive from the lips of the parrators:

"About twelve years ago," says my informant, " "was engaged to help open the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott, I remember on one occasion, while working a ford across one of the "tributaries of the Osage, we dug out a quantity of rich lead ore, the richest I ever saw, and it is wel known that eilver is very apt to be found wherever lead is. The old settlers in Missouri, just over the line, say that the Indians used to be in the habit of digging out their own lead to make bullets of. Silver has been found in Missouri not far from the Kansas " line on the Osage. An old furnace was likewise dis-'covered which had been worked; some of the cinders vet remained. It had probably been worked by the French many years ago, when they had possesion " of the country. The old man who discovered it did think of trying to work it himself, but was too poor as considerable capital as well as skill is required to do it. I have no doubt that an abundance of miner " als will be found in the Southern part of Kansas."

I will add here, that I have recently seen specimens

of very fine gold quarts, which has been found here-Where, I am not at present at liberty to say. The country down about the Verdegris River is very beautiful. I have never been there myself, but I have conversed with an old man who has lived for eight or ter years among a tribe of the Potawatamies I who inhabit the Verdegris. He says: "It is a fine timber region, "and the climate so mild, that down in the bottoms the grass is green all Winter, and cattle and horses 'live through and grow fat without any other feeding." With every degree you travel South through the Territory, a difference in the climate is perceptible growing more and more mild. Kansas is the best timbered prairie region of all the West, as well as the best watered. The former might be inferred from the latter. The timber land upon the Potawatamie and all its tributaries is very fine. The extent of it, and the quality and variety of it increases as you approach the head water. Wild grapes of a delicious flavor and of average size grow in great abundance. They can be very much improved, however, by cultivation We also have a large and beautiful yellow plum growing wild, very plentifully. I have seen the same kind in Missouri after having been cultivated. They there grow very large. The peccan nut is found along the Osage. They grow very large and are as fine as can be found in any part of the world. We also have welnuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, and a very large and h makes very good estin se well as hogs; they grow half as large as an egg; these are what is called the burreak acorn. We have in this Territory all varieties of oak. Black walnut is also plenty. Base wood is abundant. Many varieties of the elm and sycamore are also to be found. The sulberry, which next to cedar, makes the finest posts in the world for plank fences, is to be had here. When large enough, it makes handsome furniture. On all the Ottawas plenty of curled maple may be had, and ten miles south, Indians get an abundance of sugar every Spring from the sugar maple. Stone coal has been found at two or three places at Willow Springs; also on the Middle Ottawa. Lime-stone fit for build ing, and limestone yielding an excellent quality of lime is to be had in any quantity. A coarse-grained sandstone fit for building is also abundant. On the Main Potawatamie Creek I know of good grind-stones for sharpening edge-tools; and just across the line in Misenri on the Osage, a stone equal to the French burr mill has been discovered. On the main Ottawa, 11 miles from the Ottawa Reserve, good clay for brick making, is said to exist. I have this from an old brick maker who examined it and proved it first quality. I know where there are fifty elegant claims now, all having good stock water. Although they are prairie yet, wood is cheap all about. Rails can be had at 12/ per 100 on the ground, or \$3 delivered. Fire-wood at \$1 per cord on the ground. Hogs and sheep are scarce n the Territory. Chickens are getting to be tolerably plenty: the Bramahs, I think preferable to the Shang base; their legs are shorter and their bodies larger they keep fat easier, and lay all Winter, and are easie kept than any other fowl. The guines hen dose well; healthy, stands the climate and lays all Winter. Tame turkies do excellently well; not very plenty yet. Wild

turkies are plenty. A RETRACTION.

Editor of The Missouri Democrat.

The statement over my signature, with names attached, which appeared in your paper of the 24th of November, was not intended to apply to the National Kansas Committee, whose President, Thaddens Hyatt, and General Agent, W. F. M. Aroy, attended to our wan's, after their arrival in the Territory, immediately en an investigation of our circumstances and without any knowledge of the document we had sent for publication. We will give a definite statement in a few days.

Col. J. A. HARNEY,

For himself and ninety-one others.

Lewrence, Dec. 9, 1856. Vitor of The Missouri Democrat.

Dr. ELISHA K. KANE, the Arctic Explorer, arrived at St. Thomas on the 2d inst., from England. He would proceed to Havana in a fortnight. His lungs are said to be affected.

ENCARPMENT OF RUNAWAYS.— The Jackson Mississippium of the 2d inst. says a couple of runaway negroes were discovered by several young men while out hunting in the woods, between the town of Bovian and Big Black River. The camp, though well stocked with provisions, cooling utensits, &c. happened to be tenantices at the time of discovery. The hunters, however, seen encountered two of the runaways, whom they soon succeeded in capturing, although the black outlaws were armed with horse-pistols.

AN INCESDIARY INSECT .- The Lockport Journa was overhauling papers on file, a package was found which showed marks of having been set on fire. Examining further, the chared remains of a common moth fly or miller was found who had probably carried the fire from the candle in his wings to the docunts, and set the papers on fire.

. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES THE FIFTH. By WILLIAM ROSERTSON, D. D. With SIR Account of the Emperor's Life after an Abdication. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. S. vol. Svs. Philips, Sampson & Ca. Sud by Sheldon Blakeman & Co. The completion of Robertson's History of Charles V. by our distinguished American historian was not a superfluous task. The contribution by Mr. Prescott forms a natural and appropriate appendage to a new edition of the work. Dr. Robertson devotes but a few pages to the life of the Emperor after his abdication. His plan embraced only the history of the imperial reign. But even the brief account which he gives of the retirement of Charles and his subsequent relations with the Government is disfigured by many errors. The materials were not then extant which would have en abled him to furnish an authentic narrative. Since the composition of his work important and valuable authorities have been brought to light, especially the docu ments in the archives of Simanea, consisting in part of the original correspondence of the Emperor and his household. These papers amply illustrate the life of Charles the Fifth after his abdication. Several European writers, among whom Mr. Stirling stands promi nent, have made excellent use of the material thus afforded for describing the character and conduct of Charles during his retirement, and have presented them in a different light from that in which they appear in the current historical traditions. Following is their steps, Mr. Prescott has given a copious and lucid parrative of the life of Charles V. during his residence in the Convent of Yuste. It forms a singularly attractive specimen of biographical delineation and confirms the high position of the author in the literature of his country.

THE BOOK OF JOB. Translated for the American Bible Union. By Thomas J. Cenant, D. D. 4to., pp. 85. American Bible Union.

In preparing this new version of Job, the translator has adopted the common English version as the basis of his labors, and shows his familiar study of the exrier masters of the vernacular in his choice of language. No translation of any portion of the Scriptures can find acceptance with the religious public which rudely disturbs the prevailing associations with the venerable and impressive phraseology of the popular version Dr. Conant, accordingly, has evinced his sagacity and good taste in making no changes in the familiar language of the common version, unless imperatively demanded by the sense of the original. The curious reader of the Bible who compares the renderings of Dr. Conant with those of King James's translators will find a new light and beauty on many difficult passages. while the free and judicious use of racy Saxon terms to a great degree preserves the air of sober antiquity to which he has been accustomed. Dr. Conant has added to the translation a series of valuable explanatory notes and an introductory essay, defending the inspira tion and divine authority of the sacred poem.

THE SISTERS ABROAD; OR. AN ITALIAN JOURNEY

In this unpretending little volume, we have the record of a family party during a Summer excursion in Italy. It is in the form of letters from the young people to their friends at home, and extracts from journals kept by different members of the party. Although expressly intended for juvenile readers, its agreeable ketches of Italian scenery, manners, domestic life and religious ceremonies recommend it to the perusal of all who are interested in the lively description of foreign scenes. The author, whose name is not given, as we judge from the impress of her hand upon the page, is woman, and a person of no ordinary cultivation and refinement. The volume everywhere exhibits the marks of excellent accomplishments and appreciative taste. Without the slightest trace of ambition, the etyle is expressive and winning. In addition to sketches of the objects which usually attract the attention of intelligent travellers, we find several interesting no ices of the Brownings and other celebrities.

THE TREES OF AMERICA. By R. W. Pirra, M. D. Serisi. Boston: James Munroe & Co.

To the author of this work, a tree is not only a "thing of beauty," but almost endowed with spiritual life and human sympathies. Keenly alive to the mystery and the glory of the ancient desizens of the forest he has devoted a genial enthusiasm, like that of Izaal Walton and White of Selbourne in other departments of pature, to the illustration of this favorite branch of natural history. The plan of his work, which is to be issued in serial numbers, embraces an account of the forest-trees of America, with engravings of the most remarkable specimens in the different kinds, and practical directions as to the best methods of arboriculture. The numbers already issued are filled with descriptive details of great interest, and are printed and illustrated in a style highly gratifying to the artistic taste.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By WILLIAM W. Stor. Fourth Edition. 2 vols., evo. Little, Brown & Co. Lid by Lewis & Blood.

In the present edition of this standard work, Mc Story has made a complete revision of the text, much of it has been rewritten, and all of it has been carefully examined and reconsidered in the light of modern at thorities. Large additions have been made to nearly every page, and several estirely new chapters have introduced. The original plan of the work has been retained. The text is confined to a statement of the principles and rules of law on the question unde discussion, while the cases and authorities are cited in the foot-notes. In its present form, this work is the largest that now exists in the English language on the subject of contracts. The frequent editions which have been called for show its adaptation to the uses of the profession.

STUDIES IN THE FIELD AND FOREST. By Wilson

A genuine love of nature pervades this pleasing volume. The various phases of the seasons, and different conspicuous features of rural life, are described by the writer in chaste and appropriate language. The work is unmistakably original, proceeding from persenal observation quickened by a loving heart, but free from false and sickly sentiment. No one can read it, even amid the most distracting tumults of the city, without a fresh sense of the fragrance and beauty of the woods and fields.

GOLD AND SILVER. By A. W. H. With Illustrations. Gold and Silver are the names of two fair twin children, whose marvelous experience is related in the delightful prose of a poet. The parrative winds on

in a stream of pleasant melodies, like a music-making brook, charming the ear with its sweetness, while it delights the young imagination by its succession of en-chanting pictures. The numerous illustrations which embellish the little volume are worthy of the beautiful and delicate fancies of the poetic author. A SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By D. M. WARREN. 4to., pp. 92. H. Cowperniwaite & Co.

The natural adaptation of the earth for the abode of

man-the diversities of the surface of the globe-its divisions of land and water, its mountains and plainsthe atmosphere and its wonderful processes - ar among the interesting topics to which this volume is devoted. It bears the marks of care and accuracy in its preparation, and is embellished by a great variety of maps, charts, and other admirable illustrations.

THE PARAGREENS ON A VISIT TO THE PARIS UNI-VERSAL EXHIBITION. By the Author of "Lorenze Benoni" With Illustrations by John Leech. 12mo., pp. 120. Dix, Edwards & Co.

An amusing chronicle of the discomfitures of an English family on a visit to Paris. The illustrations by Leech are inexpressibly comic.

GRANDMOTHER LEE'S PORTFOLIO. Ilinetrated by Hammatt Bullings. 12mo., pp. 74. Whittemore, Miles & Hall. A collection of letters from an ancient grandmother is here interwoven into a plessant narrative. With the spirited illustrations by Billings, the volume forms an appropriate gift-book.

The London Quarterly Review, for October, re-printed by L. Scott and Co., opens with an agreeable discursive paper on a variety of literary

topics suggested by Archbishop Whately's edition of Basen's Essays." Several interesting facts in the life of Montaigne are related in an article on " New Biographica" of the old Gaseon humorist. "Ascient Rome," "The Physiognomy of the Human Race," and "The Nuns of Pert-Royal" furnish the themes for instructive and readable essays. With all the attractions of several of our native periodicals, which we should be the last to call in question, no one can neglect the substantial British Quarterlies, republished in such a convenient shape by L. Scott & Co. without intellectual damage. The time-honored Edinburgh and Quarterly must acknowledge formidable tivals in The Westminster and North British, which with the vivacious and often virulent Blackwood, afford an ample supply of miscellaneous reading for the meet eager appetite. The commencement of the year presents a suitable opportunity to subscribe for all or any of these standard works, and they should not be crowded out of notice by the throng of tempting

The Little Pilgrim, edited by GRACE GREENWOOD, and published by L. K. Lippincott, commences a new volume with the January number, and is issued in an octavo form, as more convenient for binding and preservation than the original size. This excellent javenile monthly is conducted with untiring zeal, and in addition to its well-known editress, has many eminent American and English writers as contributors to its pages. The number just issued opens with an original story by William Howitt descriptive of Australian life, which is to be continued in several successive numbers. The lively sketches of "Countries I have Seen," by Grace Greenwood, are not yet completed. Not only the carefully prepared contents of this periodical, but its neat costume, and economical terms, commend it to the kindly attention of American families.

Robert Carter & Brothers announce a variety of juvenile and other gift-books for the holiday season among which are GRAHAME'S Sabbath, with exquisite illustrations by BIRKETT FOSTER; GRAY'S Elegy and other Peems, in a highly ornamented edition; Conversations on the Gospel Story : The Adopted Son, and other religious stories for young people in the same volume; Tales from English History and Tales from Travellers, entertaining volumes for a Winter evening; and Tales of Sweden and the Norsemen, em bracing historical incidents, as well as popular Scandi navian legends. These works, for the most part, are brought out in a tasteful style, and some of them with great elegance. The strict religious and moral tone of the publications of Carter & Brothers are well known to the book-buying community.

St. John's Manual is the title of a new Prayer-Book published by E. Dunigan & Brother, containing a guide to the public worship and services of the Catholic Church and a collection of devotions for the private use of its members. It claims to be the most complete and accurate prayer-book ever offered to the Catholic community in the United States, and is in accordance with the office-books authorized for use in this country. In addition to a great variety of public and private devotions, it presents full and comprehen sive explanations of the services, and practical instructions adapted to the wants of the worshiper in every condition of life. The volume is brought out in superb style of typography, and is richly embellished with engravings of the devotional master-pieces of

Brechdole and other Stories, by KATE CARLTON. A collection of narrative sketches in prose and verse. (12mo., pp. 195. Henry Lyon.)

THE ALLEGED FILLIBUSTERS.

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

In consequence of a rumor of an intention on the part of the Government to prevent the sailing of any vessel bearing aid for Walker, or fillibusters for any other foreign country, the owners of the Tennessee (which is advertised to sail to-day), yesterday entered into correspondence with the U. S. District-Attorney, CHARLES MORGAN TO DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JOHN

OFFICE OF N. Y. AND SAN FRANCISCO STRAM
SIMP LIKE, 2 Bowling-green,
NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1856.

SIR: The steam-bio Tennessee is advertised to sail for San Juan Del Norte to-morrow, the 24th instant, on

for Nen Juan December regularity.

The owners of this vessel have engaged to carry out passengers for California via "the Nicaragua Transit route" and emigrants, provisions and merchandise, for

Niceragas.

It is stated in the newspapers of the city that the Government of the United States has given instructions to detain this steamship, provided she has emigrants, provisions and merchandise for the latter

destination.

It is a matter of the greatest importance, therefore, to the undersjued that, if any instructions upon this subject have been issued they should be informed of the fact, and how far such instructions are to affect the departure of the Tennessee as above stated.

An early reply is requested.

Very re-pectfully, Your obedient servants,
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS.

To Hen. John McKrox, United States Dist. Atty.

We hope it will be convenient for you to reply to the bearer, who will wait your answer.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY M'KRON TO CHAS. MORGAN.

SOUTHERS DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

Southers District of New-York,
U. S. District Attorner's Office,
Dec. 23, 1856.

Merers. Charles Morgan & Boys, New YorkGentlemen: In reply to your letter of this date I have
the honor to state that the arrest of any party or detention of any versel must depend on the occurrence of a
violation of a law of the United States. The owners
of the Tennessee and the persons who may take passage in the steamer must understand that the laws in
relation to the centrality of the United States will be
executed.

Very respectfully.
JOHN McKEON U.S. Dist. Atter-

Very respectfully.
JOHN McKEON, U. S. Dist. Att'y.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED NEW FERRY.

The following petition, signed by E. A. Lambert, ex Mayor, and two thousand others, many promine influential citizens, was submitted to the Brooklyn

Mayor, and two thousand others, many prominent and influential citizens, was submitted to the Brooklyn Common Council of Monday evening:

To the Henerable, the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.

We the undersigt ed residents and property-holders of the city, I arring through the public prints that his Honor the Mayor has seen fit to veto the resolution passed by your Honorable Body at your meeting of Monday, the 8th of December, granting to John A. Dayton the lesse of the slip at the foot of Fulton street, for the establishment of a ferry, said veto being, in our judgment on insufficient grounds—we ask, therefore, that your Honorable Body will refuse to reconsider your action and pass the resolution, not-withstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, we having full confidence from the previous action of the projector of this movement tex-Alderman Dayton), that at the time when, in connection with Alderman Fewler, in 1854, they (Aldermen Fowler and Dayton), opposed the application of the Union Ferry Company for the lease of this same property, on the ground that it might eventually be required for ferry ourposes, if this menopoly should abuse the privileges then greated to them. Now, therefore, we, your petitioners, respectfully ask your honorable body to take such measures as will immediately relieve as from our grievances, assured that the establishment of the proposed Ferry will be of incalculable benefit, not only to ourselves, but to every resident of the city, and as in daty bound will ever pray, &c.

THE MAYOR'S VETO OF THE NEW FERRY

THE MAYOR'S VETO OF THE NEW FERRY PROJECT.

At the meeting of the Common Council on Monday night Mayor Hall submitted the following commun cation, in which he gives his reasons for vetoing the resolution granting a ferry lease to J. A. Dayton and associates, passed on the 8th met., viz:

associates, passed on the 8th met., viz:

"GENTLEMES: I return, without my approval, the recelutions passed by your honorable body, granting a lease of the lands and sips at the foot of Fallon st, on the East River, belonging to the city, to John A. Dayton and his seacciates for the term of ten years, for the purposes of a ferry, and directing the Counsel of the property of the proposed to be resolutions are: 1st. That there is not sufficient room at the place proposed to be leased for the purpose for which it is intended. 2d. That the establishment of a ferry at that place would have the effect of greatly the creams the travel upon failonst, and the obstruction thereof, and would render it as a thoroughfare almost impaciable. 3d. That two ferries running from that place in opposition to each other could not be conducted with safety to the public. The place proposed to be leased to 27 feet in which by 160 feet in

purposes of a ferry. Atmost the whole of the street now constantly and necessarily consuled by the road cars in changing their positions from the tothe several starting points, and in waiting their passengers; and the space between the carbest track is estitledy insdeamate to accommodate which would be continually passing to and from in addition to the travel into and from Farman at lablishment of a new ferry to run at lower rates of several ferries now running, would naturally amount of travel, both of foot passengers and of the inter, and the obstruction of the street would greatly increased. The bringing into such classe ferries moving in opposition to each other, would have to feelings of righty on the part of those sense. amoent of travel, both of foot passengers and of vehicles from the latter, and the obstruction of the street would of course by greatly increased. The bringing into such since positionity to ferries moving in opposition to each other, would not smally two rise to feelings of rivalry on the part of those engaged in reason the boats, and would tend to bringing about collisions between the boats in addition to those resulting from consecutions as shillfulness, and unavoidable accident. The fiver at this point is already crowded with vessels and lighters, passing and reason, and the tide is also strong, and rans more rapidly than almost any other piece. The consequences that might referent one collision may be lighly diseasons to the interest of the city, and tell against its prosperity for years. Another objection that may be ursed is that the city, by granting the less all central over their property in question for the passing of the city, but this objection I consider as of little importance conjured with those I have before urged, and for which I held constrained to withhold my approval from the resolution.

Respectfully,

Respectfully,

Respectfully, and the submitted to the Mayor on the light materials and the submitted to the Mayor on the light materials and the submitted to the Mayor on the light materials. Ald, Huntley contended that the communication of the Mayor was not a legal veto. The charter required him to place the constant of the designated as a communication instead of veto.

Ald, Lowber moved that the "Communication" relating the subject be now received, which was agreed to.

Subsequently, on motion of Ald, Fowler, the communication was received as a voto under protest, and ordered published, the preceding motions being withdrawn.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. B. F. Gilman of this city has several Lectures upon the discoveries of the Compound Microscope, which he volunteers to give during the Holidays for the benefit of Fairs, Benevolent Institutions and Sab bath Schools. These lectures are illustrated by 3,000 microscopic figures painted by the lecturer on canval.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed on a long list of ordinary papers. The report to employ two fire steam-engines for the use of the lower part of the city, as an experiment, at the expense of \$17,000, was adopted. The underground telegraph report was concurred in; also, a report of Ald. Tucker, regulating bills for fencing vacant lots, and reflecting severely se the departments of the City Government.

The Christmas Festival of the Wilson In School will be given on Friday morning, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the School-Rooms, No. 137 Avenus A, near Tenth street. The exercises will consist of addresses from the friends of the institution, and singing and recitations from the children. The public are invited to attend.

As this is the season when many people suffer in-convenience from frozen meters, and for want of light, we invite attention to the fact that many housekeepers are imposed upon by persons calling to set the meters right-using the names of respectable firms to gain admission to their dwellings, and then committing depredations, or obtaining funds for alcohol which in never supplied. This brief caution may save much valuable property and oftentimes disappointment. MORE CHILDREN FOR WESTERN HOMES,-Mr. C.

C. Tracy of the Newsboy's Lodging House left New-York yesterday forenoon from the Hudson River Railroad Depot with another colony of children for the West, from the Children's Aid Society, and House of Industry at the Five Points. They were about 36 in number, some of them were as young as teryears, and a few of them about fifteen. Many of these children were cast on the streets of New York, and left to their cwn resources and the wicked companionship of the inmates of the foul dens of the by-ways of the great city. Some had been sleeping under the inclement weather of the season in ash-boxes and in wagons, or in old, rained cellar-ways and about newspaper offices; but having found their way to the Children's Aid Society, and told their sad but unhappily not strange stories, were cheered, comforted, renovated and sent forth under new aspects to become new creatures. The children were comfortably clothed, and there was no sadness even in their leave-takings. They were addressed in the car by Mesers. Brace. Macy and Pease, and they were truly a Christmas party. Mr. Brace invites the benevolent who are disposed to make Christmas pre-ents to the poor, to remember the cause of the Chil-dren's Aid Society and assist, at least by their cast-off clothing, to send out another such colony as the above. Send a note to Clinton Hall, and he will send for any donation of clothing.

THE RECENT "DOGGING" CASE .- The investigetion in the case of the young men who were, is we alleged, employed by a mercantile agency to Mr. Lewis J. Bridgman, an employee of another mercantile agency, was cut short yesterday by the defendants stipulating, through their counsel, that the dog-ging process should be discontinued, and that Mr. Bridgman should no longer be annoyed. There appeered to be no disposition on the part of Mr. B. to press the charge, provided that he was no further annoyed in the transaction of his business, and the mag-istrate dismissed the complaint.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of the above Association had their regular monthly meeting last evening, at 71 o'clock, at the residence of John H. Griscom, M. D., No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, Madison avenue, The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr.

Griscom, presided. Present, the Hon. F. R. Tillon, Richard Reed, Israel Russell, Charles A. Davisse, Stephen Cutter, Solomon Jenner, Isaac T. Smith, Henry A. Oakley, John H. Keyser, Salem H. Wales. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, when the Treasurer reported that \$190 had

been received by him as contributions to the fund of the Association since their last meeting. Much regret was expressed that this necessary and philanthropic institution was not only in arrears, but that their lim-ited means prevented the development of their benevo-After the transaction of other business, the Agent of

the Discharged Convict and Detention Comm submitted his diaries, from which it appears the following has been the practical work done during the Visited in our city prisons about 1,500; those who

had been committed for the first offense, and about which were found circumstances of extenuation, were

Total ... Donations and contributions are very mu and are earnestly solicited in behalf of those unforunate creatures who are leaving our prisons and peni-tentiaries. Their pressing wants cannot be supplied but by the benevolent public and through this appropriate channel, and without such assistance but little hope can be entertained of their prominent reformation. At this season of the year, especially, does this association seek the sympathies of the charitable and

The Treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, esq., No. 66 Wall street, will thankfully acknowledge the receipt of my sums which may be forwarded. Contributions of clothing will be gratefully acknowledged by agent, at No. 15 Centre street.

humane.

THE MODES OPERANDI OF THE TOMES SHYSTERS. Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of two
Tombs shysters, named Piser and Rosenburgh, for
swinding, and the affidavit of the complainant, Louise
Williams, shows to perfection the manner in which
these fellows operate. Mrs. Williams makes affidavit that about four weeks ago her husband, Leopold Williams, was arrested for keeping a disorderly house at No. 40 West Broadway and locked up. That the same day Piser came to her and told her that if she would